

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1, 33 and 41 have been amended. Claims 6, 38 and 45 have been cancelled without prejudice to their subsequent reintroduction into this application or their introduction into a related application. Upon entry of this paper, claims 1-4, 8, 9, 32-35, 39-43 and 47-49 will be pending and under consideration in this application. The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions of the claims pending in this application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of treating unwanted choroidal neovasculature comprising endothelial cells in a mammal, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) administering to the mammal an anti-angiogenesis factor ~~selected from the group consisting of angiostatin and an anti-vascular endothelial growth factor antibody~~ in an amount sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculature, wherein the anti-angiogenesis factor is selected from the group consisting of angiostatin and an antibody that binds preferentially to vascular endothelial growth factor;
 - (b) administering to the mammal an amount of a tetrapyrrole derivative photosensitizer sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculature, wherein the photosensitizer is selected from the group consisting of lutetium texaphyrin and benzoporphyrin derivative; and
 - (c) irradiating the choroidal neovasculature with laser light such that the light is absorbed by the photosensitizer so as to occlude the choroidal neovasculature.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the mammal is a primate.
3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the primate is a human.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-angiogenesis factor is administered to the mammal prior to administration of the photosensitizer.
5. (Cancelled)
6. (Cancelled)
7. (Cancelled)
8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein occlusion of the choroidal neovasculature resulting from the combination of steps (a), (b) and (c) is greater than that resulting from the sum of steps (a), (b) and (c) alone.
9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the method more selectively occludes choroidal neovasculature relative to the same treatment lacking administration of the anti-angiogenesis factor.
- 10-31. (Cancelled)
32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the method ameliorates the symptoms of age-related macular degeneration.
33. (Currently Amended) A method of treating unwanted choroidal neovasculature comprising endothelial cells in a mammal, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) administering to the mammal an anti-angiogenesis factor ~~selected from the group consisting of angiostatin and an anti-vascular endothelial growth factor antibody~~ in an amount sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculature, wherein the anti-angiogenesis factor is selected from the group consisting of angiostatin and an antibody that binds preferentially to vascular endothelial growth factor;
 - (b) administering to the mammal an amount of a tetrapyrrole derivative photosensitizer sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the

choroidal neovasculature, wherein the photosensitizer is selected from the group consisting of lutetium texaphyrin and benzoporphyrin derivative; and

(c) irradiating the choroidal neovasculature with laser light such that the light is absorbed by the photosensitizer so as to occlude the choroidal neovasculature, wherein the occlusion caused by step (a) is synergistic with the occlusion caused by steps (b) and (c).

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 33, wherein the mammal is a primate.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the primate is a human.

36. (Cancelled)

37. (Cancelled)

38. (Cancelled)

39. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 33, wherein the method more selectively occludes choroidal neovasculature relative to the same treatment lacking administration of the anti-angiogenesis factor.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 33, wherein the method ameliorates the symptoms of age-related macular degeneration.

41. (Currently Amended) A method of treating unwanted choroidal neovasculature comprising endothelial cells in a mammal, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) administering to the mammal an anti-angiogenesis factor ~~selected from the group consisting of angiostatin and an anti-vascular endothelial growth factor antibody~~ in an amount sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculature, wherein the anti-angiogenesis factor is selected from the group consisting of angiostatin and an antibody that binds preferentially to vascular endothelial growth factor;

- (b) administering to the mammal after step (a) an amount of a tetrapyrrole derivative photosensitizer sufficient to permit an effective amount to localize in the choroidal neovasculature, wherein the photosensitizer is selected from the group consisting of lutetium texaphyrin and benzoporphyrin derivative; and
- (c) irradiating the choroidal neovasculature with laser light such that the light is absorbed by the photosensitizer so as to occlude the choroidal neovasculature, wherein damage to the endothelial cells resulting from the combination of steps (a), (b), and (c) is greater than that resulting only from the sum of steps (a), (b) and (c).

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the mammal is a primate.

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the primate is a human.

44. (Cancelled)

45. (Cancelled)

46. (Cancelled)

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein occlusion of the choroidal neovasculature resulting from steps (a), (b), and (c) is greater than that resulting from steps (b) and (c) alone.

48. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the method more selectively occludes choroidal neovasculature relative to the same treatment lacking administration of the anti-angiogenesis factor.

49. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the method ameliorates the symptoms of age-related macular degeneration.